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## Some Stamp Designs.

By C. A. HOWES.

*(Continued from page 328.)*

### Alwar.

From the countries of the Far East, which form a sort of family group because of the common tutelage of the Chinese Empire, let us now turn to the Native States of the British Indian Empire. We shall find a marked difference in the character of the stamps presented to us, due largely to the fundamental fact that almost all are the conceptions of native artists (?) and artisans; while with China and Korea the stamps are mostly the work of foreigners, though they depict local scenes or symbolism. Japan, of course, stands with the "foreigners" in this instance, as their ideas and civilization have been so thoroughly absorbed by that ambitious nation. But in some respects the very fact that the Native Indian stamps are largely "indigenous" rather than "exotic" gives them a greatly added interest to the collector, as he feels that they more truly represent the State they serve. It has been impossible to work up all the pictorial designs found on these issues, for India is a hodge-podge of races, languages, and religions, whose special ideas, symbols and legends vary widely and need almost a first hand acquaintance to unravel. But such as have been accessible or discoverable are here collected.



At the head of the list stands *Alwar*, as given in Scott's catalogue, or *Ahear* as it is more correctly spelled. For many years the device on its single type or design had puzzled collectors more or less. At

last the *Philatelic Journal of India* came to the rescue with the following story to explain it:—

“The curious dagger, known as a *katar*, which is so prominent on the stamps of Alwar, owes its presence there to the following legend connected with the reigning family of that State. Mairaj, the father of Naru, who founded the Narukha clan who rule Alwar, was once at war with Kalodar Jhala of Jhalrapatan. After much fighting an interview was arranged between the two monarchs. When they were squatting on the ground facing one another, four of Jhala's men pinioned Mairaj's arms from behind with intent to murder him. Mad at the treachery, but unable to use his hands, Mairaj gripped Jhala's *katar* with his toes, pulled it out of his waistband, and ended the traitor's career by stabbing him in the stomach. The legend is quite likely true, as the Indian has marvellously prehensile toes, and the broad handle grip of the *katar* would lend itself to use of this kind. Anyhow that is why we find the *katar* on the stamps of Alwar.”

The inscriptions on the stamps are as simple as the design. They are in the Devanagari character, which are generally used for writing the Hindu languages, and are read from left to right as in English. The stamps are right side up when the dagger points to the right, and the inscription over the *katar* then reads: *Ra-j A-l-w-r*, divided as indicated and meaning “Alwar State.” The value is given beneath as *pa-w* (½) or *e-k* (1) *a-na*, the last two characters at the right being in each case “31” in Arabic figures, standing for the year 1931 of the Samvat era in which the Alwar post was organized. This era is the most important system of reckoning time in India, and it is in use generally in the northern part except in Bengal. According to native tradition it was introduced by one King Vikrama. The year 1931 corresponds to 1875 in the Christian calendar.

#### Bamra.



Bamra has but little to recommend it, but the central device on the second type is said to be an elephant's trunk curled around a tusk or log—possibly the crest or “totem” of its ruler. On the first issue the device appears to be a banderole, but it may have been a “stock” pattern of the printer used because it was the nearest in appearance to the required emblem.

The native inscription on the stamps is in Uriya characters—the only occasion on which these appear. They read to the right; and on the first type the first four characters form the word *mahsul* (“tax” or “duty”) followed by figures of value. On the second type the characters merely spell out the values, changing for each.

## Bhopal.



Under Bhopal we really have no design to describe, but must say a few words about the inscription. It is a familiar one as it occurs on all the stamps and creates many varieties by the careless way in which its English form has been rendered by the naive designers. The correct English form should be H. H. NAWAB SHAH JAHAN BEGAM, which was the name and title of the ruler. In the case of Bhopal the head of the State is known as the *Nawab*, but as Shah Jahan was a woman the feminine title of *Begam* was added, meaning "Lady" or even "Queen." Of course the H. H. stands for "Her Highness."

Shah Jahan was the seventh in lineal descent from the famous Dost Mohammed Khan, founder of the Bhopal dynasty, who was an Afghan officer in the service of the Mogul Emperor Aurungzeb. An interesting feature of Bhopal history has been the fact that Princesses of the ruling family have frequently taken the most prominent part in the administration of the State. Since 1844, when the Nawab was succeeded by his widow, the State has been continuously under female rule. Shah Jahan, who was born July 3rd, 1838, succeeded to the throne on November 16th, 1868, and died June 16th, 1901. Concerning her a resolution of the Viceroy's Council says:—

"During the thirty-three years for which Her Highness ruled her State, she followed worthily in the footsteps of her illustrious predecessor, H. H. the Sikander Begam of Bhopal. She administered her country with marked ability and success. She was distinguished for her liberality and benevolence. And she maintained undimmed the loyal traditions of her House, which has always been conspicuous for its zeal and fidelity to the interest of the Paramount Power. By Her Highness' death her people have lost a just and considerate ruler, and the British Crown one of its most faithful feudatories."

Upon this estimable lady's death she was succeeded by her daughter, H. H. NAWAB SULTAN JAHAN BEGAM, whose name appears on the new set of stamps issued in 1902.

The letters B. L. C. I. which appear in the corners of the stamps issued since 1884, are stated to stand for "Bhopal, Central India." The native characters which form the centre of each stamp are simply a repetition in Arabic of the inscription in Roman letters, but those at the bottom of the stamp denote the value.

## Bundi.



The stamps of Bundi bear a most poorly executed drawing of the *katar*, or dagger, whose story in connection with Alwar was told under that State. It doubtless has also some historic connection in the present instance, but what it may be has not yet come to light. The inscriptions are in Devanagari characters and read *Ra-j Bun-di* above the dagger and the value beneath; they are reversed, however, on the 4 anna stamps of 1898.

## Bussahir.



Bussahir seems to be slightly uncertain as to the English spelling of its name, for there are several styles. That of the British authorities, however, is given as *Bashahr*, but the State does not exhibit it in native characters upon the stamps. The central design of all values is a tiger, but whether because this animal is abundant in those regions or because it is a device of the ruling house, does not appear. All stamps, however, were surcharged with a monogram as a sort of control mark. This appears in two forms, one of the letters RS, and the other of the letters RNS. These are the initials of the Tika Raghunath Singh, son of the present Raja, who was the organizer and director of the State postal system. After his death in 1899 the service was apparently not kept up, but stamps exist surcharged with the monogram PS. This was one Padam Singh, a State official who seems to have had the direction of the post thereafter. But the stamps with this monogram are believed never to have been actually issued.

The only native inscriptions which appear are the values, both in Devanagari and Arabic characters. Some values new to us appear, viz., *a-dha* (½), *do* (2), *cha-r* (4), *a-th* (8), and *ba-ra* (12) annas. The ¼ anna, however, is expressed as *e-k pai-sa* (1 pice) and there is a 1 rupee lettered *e-k ru-pa-ya*.

## Charkhari.



The State of Charkhari has been very mild in its demands upon collectors and appears very simple in its tastes. From the stamps one would conclude that the inhabitants were all well acquainted with the English language, as this is the only one that appears upon them. The single representation which figures in the design is a rough drawing of a sword. This is doubtless the device of the ruling house of the State, for the motto of the family is *Singhashanesho ran Vijayi*—"The master of the Throne is the Victorious in War." The P and O in the upper corners are, naturally, for "Post Office," while the "B. C. India" is for "Bundelkhund, Central India," the name of the Agency of the Imperial Government in which the State is located.

## Cochin.



The States so far noted have belonged to Northern or Central India; with Cochin we drop to Southern India, and to the regions where the first European intercourse took place. Vasco da Gama arrived at Calicut on the Malabar coast, just north of Cochin, in May 1498. Five years later the Portuguese began the settlement of Cochin which they held until 1663, when the Dutch took it from them. In 1795 the English paid the same compliment to the Dutch, and Cochin has since remained a vassal of the British Crown. Its native ruler is a Raja, and the curious devices seen on the stamps of its first issue are his coat-of-arms, or at least the insignia of his family. These are described as "a palanquin, an umbrella, a lamp, and a conch or chank shell." The top figure is the palanquin, though it looks more like a cocked hat. The usual mode of travelling was formerly by this *moncheel*, as the native call it, carried by bearers, and the State palanquin is still used as the conveyance of the Raja when borne in procession, the principal gentlemen of his court then walking on either side of it. The object at the left is, of course, recognized as an umbrella. These were formerly only carried over the great and noble, and the size of the umbrella was in proportion to the rank of him over whom it was carried. The Raja on ceremonial occasions has a crimson one with silver mountings carried over him, and a similar one shades the Hindu gods from rain or sunshine when taken out of the pagodas.

The object at the right is the lamp. The usual method of artificial lighting is by a brass or iron lamp suspended by a chain in the centre of the room; this allows of its being easily raised or lowered as required. The bottom figure is the conch or chank shell. This is an emblem of the god Vishnu, the "Preserver," the second of the Hindu triad. He is the special god of the Malabar coast, as will be further explained under Travancore, which accounts for the use of his emblem.

The native inscriptions on these stamps merely repeat the English. The characters are entirely different from those on the stamps already described, as will be apparent at a glance. They are Malayalam, which language is used by the natives of the Malabar coast. The word *Kochin* is in the left panel, reading upwards, and the value in the right panel, also reading upwards. The denominations are given as *puttan ara* ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), *onu* (1) and *randu* (2). The *puttan* or *puthen*, as it is also written, seems to have been first coined soon after the English took possession of Cochin, and its name signifies "new." It is a small silver coin which is exchangeable for Indian currency at the rate of six puttans for five annas.

#### Duttia.



The stamps of this state have but one subject for the central design of all issues—a figure of Ganesh or Ganesa, the god of wisdom and good fortune. He is one of the most popular of the Hindu minor divinities, and his temples, shrines or images are to be seen even in the smallest villages in India. He has an elephant's head with a single tusk, four arms, and a short stout body with a huge protruding belly, usually painted red. He is a familiar figure along the wayside and over the doors of shops, where he is supposed to bring luck in business. For a like reason he is usually prayed to for success in all sorts of undertakings. His name, which is also written Ganapati, means "lord of the host" or "leader of the company" of minor divinities that attend upon Siva. He is often represented as riding upon a rat, a creature symbolic of the god's familiarity with out of the way places and dark or obscure matters.

As in the case of Bussahir, all stamps had to be impressed with a control mark to make them valid. This is an impression of the seal of Maharajah Sir Bahwani Singh, which appears to have likewise a figure of Ganesa in the center, surrounded by an inscription in Devanagari characters. It is very indistinct as a rule and is generally struck in blue. The native inscriptions on the stamps are in Devanagari characters, and merely give the value. The English lettering, however, gives the two spellings of the State name, *Duttia* and *Datia*. The former seems to be preferred by the State authorities, but the latter is the form adopted by the Indian Government.

(To be continued.)

## A Visit to a Postage Stamp Factory.

BY JULES BOUVEZ.

It is now more than half a century since the appearance of the first postage stamps, which were generally manufactured by private parties for the account and under the supervision of the various governments. It was thus that the house of Messrs Bacon & Petch, of London, which later became Perkins, Bacon & Co., printed the first English stamps and many stamps of other countries. The house of Thomas de la Rue & Co., of London, has been for a long time, as it is to-day, engaged in the manufacture of postage stamps for many countries. In the New World the greater portion of the stamps, which are so finely engraved and of such bright colors, come from the work rooms of the American Bank Note Co. of New York.

In France postage stamps were originally manufactured at the mint, but, in 1851, their manufacture, under the control and supervision of the Committee upon Mints, was confided to a private individual. Mr. Hulot, who at the start, received fr. 1.50 per thousand for all stamps manufactured, and later one franc per thousand stamps for the first two hundred millions, ninety centimes per thousand for the second two hundred millions and eighty centimes per thousand for all in excess of four hundred millions.

In 1875 their manufacture was withdrawn from private parties and given, by the Mint, to the Bank of France in accordance with a contract based upon the system of the administration. Finally, in 1880, their manufacture passed entirely into the hands of the government. Thanks to this measure—and it is this which has led other countries to manufacture their own stamps—the cost of manufacture has steadily decreased until, to-day, it is less than one-sixth of what it was originally.

Beginning with the period when the different countries first began to organize and regulate the manufacture of their own stamps, and this movement has spread largely, the principal question which has troubled them has been to find means to not only prevent theft of the finished stamps, but to, also, prevent secret printings from plates which may be momentarily laid aside. As we shall see further on, these means have been found and they form a code or set of rules and regulations for the work-rooms which is very precise and strictly enforced.

We will first enter the special store-room where is kept both the paper which is used in the manufacture of the stamps and the stamps themselves after they have been prepared for issue.

In an immense room, whose walls are fitted with numerous closets, we find piles of paper of all sorts. In the middle of the room is the large, glassed-in office of the agent who is in charge of this store-room; it is part of the duty of the chief storekeeper to receive, count and classify by the ream, by category and according to its origin, all paper which he receives. He keeps a book in which is entered daily all material for which he is responsible, which comes in and goes out.



That which first impresses one in this room is the order and mode of classifying the systematically arranged papers. The chief storekeeper is aided in his work by workmen who are especially charged with counting and verifying the material which enters and leaves the store-room.

The white paper is used for the manufacture of postage and other stamps; the colored papers are employed in preparing for the actual printing by pasting them upon the cylinders of the press and underneath the clichés as well as for the proof impressions which are necessary to the book-keeping of the store-room and the work-room. All these papers are exactly inventoried and are delivered and charged to the superintendent of the factory, who must satisfactorily account for their use.

Next to the store-room is the counting-room. Here the clerks are charged with the duty of stamping upon the edges of the sheets of white paper, which are to be sent to the printing rooms, the kind of stamp to be printed as well as the value and the number of the order. When these counters receive the paper they enter the quantity in a day-book, where it is carried until it is received back from the printing room, when it is charged off on the same book.

Next comes another room where the clerks are charged with cutting up sheets of postal cards and, also, with counting the cards and putting them up in packages. These packages are held with a band which bears the initials of the clerk who has put them up and who thus becomes responsible should any error be found in the package. It may be added that women take an active part in these operations.

All paper which leaves the store-room must be returned to it after the process of manufacturing it into stamps is completed no matter what may be the results which have been obtained. That is to say that those sheets of stamps or postal-cards which are poorly printed, torn, or have any other defect which would render them unfit for use, must be cancelled, so as to permit the committee which is charged with the destruction of imperfect stamps, to give a reason for their rejection and to verify, by their own knowledge, the reason for the order for their destruction.

At the head of the commissson which is charged with the care of the material which is used in manufacturing postage stamps, and with all the labor which is thereby entailed, is a superior officer who directs, oversees, and is personally responsible for all the details of the work. He is assisted by other officers, who are especially charged with the book-keeping, the surveillance of the employees and workmen, and the verification of the daily work.

A visit to a third work room is no less interesting. It is here that the letter-cards and stamped envelopes are folded. As all know, this work is done piece by piece by means of folding machines of a remarkable precision. This work is entirely done by women.

Many annexes to the general store-room serve as storehouses for all the different tools and materials used in the factory. Notably for the stock of colors, oils, gum, dextrines, gutta-percha, and chemical products of all sorts. The materials are bought under contracts which are publicly awarded to the lowest bidders.



It is necessary for one to visit these store-rooms in order that he may obtain an idea of the large quantity of materials used in manufacturing postage stamps. We will merely state that in France the annual consumption of gum alone is more than fifty thousand kilogrammes.

The most interesting portion of the establishment is, without doubt, the work-rooms where the actual manufacture of stamps is carried on. This is done in large rooms which are occupied by a large working force.

We will first glance at the rooms occupied by the engravers who are charged with designing and engraving the dies which are necessary to the preparation of the plates used in printing the stamps. The engraver and his assistants also have charge of the making of plates; they give their advice as to the life of the plates and upon the necessity of renewing them. They also reject all proofs which leave anything to be desired from an artistic stand point.

Next to the engraving room is that in which are the hydrantic presses and the electrotyping plant.

As soon as the engraving of the die is finished it is placed in a hydraulic press and impressions of it are made on gutta percha; these, in their turn, are used to produce duplicates in copper by means of electrotyping.

Besides taking these impressions from the original die, the pressmen and electrotypers are charged with the many operations of moulding the dies, dusting them with lead, putting them in the bath, keeping them in repair, cleaning them, backing them with type metal, and with arranging and adjusting the clichés which compose the plate to be printed from.

This long and painstaking work is made the object of an incessant watchfulness which has in view the perfect composition of a printing plate which shall be composed of the necessary number of clichés from which to print a sheet of stamps.

The electrotyper must, in truth, be very careful to see that any clichés which have been reproduced, and are not immediately used in the composition of a plate, shall not be lost track of.

In order to permit the superintendent of the factory to have an active control over the operations, and to facilitate the work of the electrotypers, the latter keep a day-book in which they write down all of their operations, notably the reception of the dies, etc.; the number of the good moulds taken from them and placed in the bath, the rejected moulds, the number of clichés taken out of the baths, and which have been cleaned, backed with metal, completed or rejected, and, finally, the clichés and finished plates which are returned, with charge slips, to the superintendent together with the dies, etc.

As a general rule when an impression or mould of the die is entered in the journal as perfect and having been put in the bath, it should be considered as a die due from the electrotyper.

When the moulds come from the bath they are defaced in such a manner as to render them unfit for further use, and the same course is followed with rejected moulds which have not been put in the bath.

As to the dies and plates which, for any reason, must be cancelled, an order is given for their destruction, as is done with the spoiled

paper, and they are destroyed in the presence of a special commission.

All work which is done in the engraving and electrotyping rooms is subjected to the continual oversight of the superintendent and his assistants, their attention being principally given to the following points:

1. The exercise of care in preserving the original die.
2. The perfect action of electrotyping baths so that a uniform deposit of metal shall be obtained.
3. The prudent and economical use of the chemicals.
4. The perfect execution of the many operations of moulding, dusting (with plumbago), placing the mould in the bath, cleaning, backing, arranging and adjusting the clichés.
5. The immediate cancellation of imperfect moulds, and those withdrawn from the bath.
6. The levelling of the clichés upon the base so as to obtain the greatest degree of clearness in the stamps.
7. The regular and exact keeping of the journal, in which is entered, day by day, and in chronological order, all the operations of the electrotyping plant.

*(To be continued.)*



## Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

BY GEO. L. TOPPAN.

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[Continued from page 369.]

### NORWAY.

1877-83.



Fig. 724.



Fig. 725.

In the first of these types the entire bell of the posthorn is shaded with horizontal lines (Fig. 724).

In the second type there are no horizontal shade-lines except upon the flare of the bell (Fig. 725). With the exception of the 3 and 12 øre stamps all values are to be found without a period after "POSTFRIM."

1894.



Fig. 726.

This type (Fig. 726) differs from the last (Fig. 725) in only the word "NORGE," which is the Roman instead of Egyptian capitals.

### OBOCK.

1892.



Fig. 727.

75c. violet on orange:—This stamp is known with the name printed twice in the tablet at the foot.

1902.



Fig. 728.

10c. on 50fr. violet and green :—An error of this surcharge, which is of the type shown in figure 728, is known in which the value reads: "01" instead of "10."

OLDENBURG.

1852.

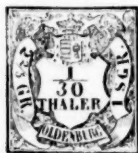


Fig. 729.

$\frac{1}{30}$  thaler, black on blue:—There are two varieties of this stamp besides a retouch of the first variety.

Var. A:—The bottom of the shield points to the left of the "N" of "OLDENBURG"; the top and bottom strokes of the letters "THALER" are thin, and the "N" of "OLDENBURG" does not touch the shield. The left hollow at the bottom of the shield touches the "H" of "THALER." Size  $17\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Var. A, retouched:—The left hollow at the bottom of the shield is almost  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm from the "H" of "THALER." Size  $18\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Var. B:—The bottom of the shield points to the right of the "N" of "OLDENBURG"; the top and the bottom strokes of the letters of "THALER" are thick and the "N" of "OLDENBURG" touches the shield.

$\frac{1}{15}$  thaler, black on rose:—There are two varieties of this stamp besides two retouches of the first variety; they may be differentiated as follows:

Var. A:—The bottom of the shield points to the right of the "N" of "OLDENBURG"; the hollow of the shield under the "H" of "THALER" is pointed, and the one under the "E" of the same word is rounded; the downward stroke of the first "1" of "1-15" is very small. Size  $17\frac{1}{2} \times 20$  mm.

Var. A, first retouch:—The hollow at the bottom of the shield is flat, and the distance between it and the "H" of "THALER" is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. The shading of the royal mantle is, also, heavier than before.

Var. A, second retouch:—The corner ornaments have been re-engraved; there are only five horizontal dashes in front of the "2," and the inner top line runs into the outer frame line.

Var. B:—The bottom of the shield points to the centre of the "N"; both hollows of the shield are rounded and the downward stroke is more pronounced than in variety A. Size 18x19 $\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

1860.



Fig. 730.

$\frac{1}{2}$ g. green:—There are three varieties of this stamp as follows:

Var. A:—"OLDENBURG" is misspelled "OLDEIBURG."

Var. B:—"DRITTEL" is misspelled "DRITTO."

Var. C:—"DRITTEL" is misspelled "DRITTD."

$\frac{3}{4}$ g. yellow:—One variety of this stamp is known. It is the same as Var. A. of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ g. i. e.

Var. A.—"OLDENBURG" is misspelled "OLDEIBURG."

#### ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

1896.



Fig. 731.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3d. ultramarine:—Three varieties of this surcharge are known.

Var. A:—There is no period after "PENNY."

Var. B:—"PEUNY" for "PENNY."

Var. C:—Without bar through original value.

1900.



Fig. 732.

Many varieties of this surcharge are known and most of them are common to many values. They are:

Var. A:—No period after "V."  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1d.; 2d.; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3d.; 3d.; 4d.; 6d. carmine rose; 6d. ultramarine; 1sh. and 5sh.

Var. B:—No period after "I."  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1d.

Var. C:—No period after "R." 1d.

Var. D:—Figure of value omitted.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1d.; 6d. carmine-rose; 6d.; ultramarine; 1sh. and 5sh.

Var. E:—"I" of "V. R. I." omitted.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1d.

Var. F:—"V. R. I." omitted.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1d.; 6d. ultramarine.

Var. G:—"V" of "V. R. I." omitted.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Var. H:—Thick "V."  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1d.; 2d.; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3d.; 3d.; 6d. carmine-rose; 6d. ultramarine; 1sh. and 5sh.

Var. I:—"d" omitted. 1d.

Var. J:—Inverted "1" instead of "I." 1d.

1902.

ORANGE  
RIVER  
COLONY.

Fig. 733.



Fig. 734.



Fig. 735.

All values surcharged as type 733 are known without the period after "COLONY."

The 4d. on 6d. (Fig. 734) is known with the thick "V" and with an inverted "1" instead of an "I."

The 1sh. on 5sh. (Fig. 735) exists with the thick "V."

PANAMA.

1894.



Fig. 739.

HABILITADO.

1894

1

CENTAVO.

Fig. 737.

HABILITADO.

1894

5

CENTAVOS.

Fig. 738.

HABILITADO.

1894

5

CENTAVOS.

Fig. 739.

HABILITADO.

1894

10

CENTAVOS.

Fig. 740.

HABILITADO.

1894

10

CENTAVOS.

Fig. 741.



Several errors of these surcharges, all of which are overprinted upon stamps of the type of figure 736, are known to exist.

1c. on 2c. rose:—"CENTAVO" for "CENTAVO."

5c. on 20c. lilac:—"CENTAVOS" for "CENTAVOS" surcharged as figure 739.

"HABILITADO" omitted, surcharged as figure 738 and 739.

10c. on 50c brown:—"1894" omitted, surcharged as figure 740.

"CENTAVOS" instead of "CENTAVOS." Surcharged as figure 741.

"HABILITADO" omitted. Surcharged as figure 741. Besides the above all values and types may be found with a comma after "CENTAVOS" instead of a period.

1903-04



Fig. 742.

The normal length of the word "PANAMA" in the above surcharge is 13 mm. but all values may be found on which the word measures 15 mm. and even a trifle more. The 2c. rose, surcharged in black, is also known with the surcharged bar in violet instead of the usual dull rose. Many varieties, existing on all values, may be found in the letters of the word "PANAMA," such as one, two and three inverted "V's" instead of "A's", an inverted "Y" for an "A", an "A" with an accent, a fancy "P" and an inverted "N."



Fig. 743.

As in the last the word "PANAMA" in this type of surcharge measures 13 mm. normally and is also to be found measuring 15 mm. As will be seen by the illustration the word "PANAMA" usually reads upwards but, in all values but the fifty centavos and one peso, it is to be found reading downwards, and in all values reading both upwards and downwards on the same stamp. The same varieties of lettering in the word "PANAMA" are to be found as in the first setting except that there is no inverted "Y" or fancy "P."



Fig. 744.

As shown above the normal position of the words "PANAMA" is reading upwards on the left and downwards on the right. All values, however, are known with both words reading up and with both reading down.

The only other noteworthy varieties are to be found in the one centavo and five centavo values, where "PANAMA" is misspelled "PANAAM."

1905.

A new setting of the last type of surcharge has made its appearance lately. It may be distinguished from its predecessor by the width of the colored bar, which is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. instead of 2 mm. as heretofore.

In the 5c value there is an inverted "M" in "PANAMA."

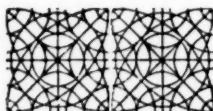
1903-04.

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*República  
de Panamá.*

Fig. 745.

The surcharge shown above was applied to the stamps at Colon. All values may be found with the last "A" of "PANAMA" without the accent; with the accent on the "A" of "REPUBLICA" and with a thick, upright "L" in that word. The same varieties may be found on the Registration and Acknowledgement of Receipt stamps bearing the same surcharge.



## The Postage and Postage Due Stamps of Holland and Dutch Indies.

By E. W. WETHERELL.

[Continued from page 267.]

My sincere apologies are due to the readers of the *A. J. P.* for the very irregular manner in which these notes have been sent in. Illness and protracted absence from headquarters are my excuses.

We now come to the consideration of 1872 issue, one of the most interesting and, apparently, difficult of all the stamps of Holland, but I hope to show that the difficulties are not really great and that a classification can be made.

With the exception of the 50c, there are no types. The perforations, which appear at first sight to be difficult, are as follows:

- 14, very small holes.
- 13-13½ x 14, very small holes.
- 13½ x 13½ (or 13), large holes clean cut.
- 12½ x 12, three different sizes.
- 11½ x 12, a variety of the above, two different sizes.

[Note there are not three varieties of the above, as might be expected, since the largest size of the 12½ x 12 was from a new (or altered) machine, which did not show the 11½ x 12 variation.]

- 12½ x 12½, two sizes.
- 14, large holes, very clean cut.

Variations such as 12, 13 x 12 and 11½ x 13 are not of the slightest interest or importance. They are caused by slight variations in the 12½ x 12 machine.

From dated copies I find that the following is approximately the order of the appearance:

- 1872, 13 x 14, small holes.
- 14, small holes.
- 1873, 12½ x 12, small holes clean cut, with variety 11½ x 12.
- 1875 - 86, 12½ x 12, medium holes with variety 11½ x 12.
- 1881 - 86, 13½ (13½ x 13), clean cut.
- 1886, 12½ x 13, very large holes clean cut and without the variety 11½ x 12.
- 1889, 12½ x 12½, small holes.
- 1889 - 90, 12½ x 12½ large holes.

The 13 and 14 machines were single line. The  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  was a comb machine, and it was filled with small punches at first and later by larger ones. The left vertical row had only  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , instead of  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , gauge. A new  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  machine came in about 1886 and the old one with the defect does not seem to have been used again, or it is possible that, when the very large punches were inserted, a new bed-plate with correct sockets was made for the old machine.

The  $13\frac{1}{2}$  (clean cut) machine was used not only from 1871 but for all cases where the  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$  machine was undergoing repairs; consequently, in certain months,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  is much commoner than  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ , whereas usually it is much less common. From 1889 onwards only the  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$  machine was used for ordinary-size stamps.

The gum was brown at first and white during the last year of the issue. The paper varies enormously. The early prints are on a thickish, coarse, white wove paper. Thinner paper gradually succeeded this, and one variety is very thin and porous and specimens printed thereon appear spotted on the face and the stamps never lie flat, but curl up completely. Only the 50c is common on this paper and the 5c is the only other value to be found and of this variety I have seen only two specimens. The latest printings were on a better quality, smoother, whiter, softer paper, occasionally slightly surfaced (only the  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$  perforation is found on stamps of the later paper and the shades are quite distinct).

The colors vary as much as the paper and perforation. Early prints are dull and dark shades, intermediate are brighter and the latest shades are very much more delicate, and so universal is this fact that the  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$  perforations can be picked out without the trouble of measuring.

There are a good many trivial varieties, such as the split "T" on the 25c. (perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ ), the big dot under the value in the 20c (perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ ), the flaws in the frame of the 25c., the missing pearls on the 5c., the bald patch on the King's head on the 5c., and the large flaw in the corner of the 5c. These are of no concern to any collector except the specialist, but they are of considerable interest as some of them are found in all printings, thereby proving that the same plates were in use for many years.

There is one very interesting minor variety of the 50c., which consists of an inserted figure. If a large number be examined, it will be found that about five per cent of specimens show a wearing of the frame of the value tablet. Some specimens show an entire absence of the upper portion of the frame, and if these be examined from the back it will be found that the figure "5" has pressed into the paper very hard and forms a sort of embossing. This figure "5" is slightly larger and much better shaped than the original figure and it is only found in stamps which have the upper frame missing. It is distinctly rare and, so far, I have only found four specimens.



## International Philatelic Exhibition.

LONDON, 1906.

At the invitation of the Executive Committee the following gentlemen have consented to act as Judges at the forthcoming Exhibition:

Messrs. Bacon, Beckton, Castle, Major Evans, Lieutenant Napier, R. N., Dr. Diena, Dr. Kloss, Baron A. de Reuterskiold.

The Committee expect shortly to be able to announce the names of two other Judges representing France and the United States of America.

Various questions having been raised as to the exact meaning of certain rules and regulations contained in the Prospectus, the Committee have directed their attention to the matter and beg to offer the following observations for the guidance of intending exhibitors.

1. Those who have intimated a desire to enter the same exhibit in more than one class are referred to the note at the foot of the last page of the Prospectus. It is there clearly stated that no exhibit may be entered for more than one Class or Section, and it may be added that this rule applies to all Classes, the Championship included.
2. The cards which the Committee are prepared to supply to applicants will be charged for at the rate at 1/- per dozen, postage extra.
3. The General Collections referred to in Class 7 must be contained in Albums that provide printed descriptions for each stamp; the method whereby the pages are bound together being immaterial. Supplements, issued in connection with printed albums if shown with the albums, must appear in Class 7, even although printed spaces for each stamp may not be provided in such supplements.
4. General Collections referred to in Class 8 must be contained in blank albums that have not been published with descriptions of stamps; it is immaterial however whether the albums have a heading on each page with the name of a country or not.
5. The Committee have decided that the word "Country" is to include the word "Colony;" exhibits therefore in Classes 7 and 8 must consist of not less than 25 countries and (or) colonies.
6. A question has arisen as to the meaning of the words "without limit as to number" contained in Section 1 of Classes 7 and 8. The Committee rule these words to mean "without limitation provided the number exceed 10,000, therefore exhibits exceeding 10,000 must be entered in Section 1, and exhibits of less than 5,000 stamps must be included in Section 3.
7. To prevent misapprehension, attention is specially called to the note in the Prospectus which provides that Special Collections in Classes 1 to 6 must be shown in separate exhibits. Thus, an Exhibitor, showing more than one of the Countries named in any particular section, must enter as many exhibits as he shows countries; except in the case of countries specifically named as being grouped together. For example: in Class 2, Section 2, where Italy and States and Germany and States, and in Class 4, Section 3,



where Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are bracketed together, and in Class 5, Section 1, where Oil Rivers, Niger Coast, Northern and Southern Nigeria are placed together, etc., etc. Exhibits for the Championship Class must conform to the grouping as set out in the various sections of Classes 1 to 6. Collectors are requested to enter specialised countries in Classes 1 to 6 and not to group them together for entry in Class 8.

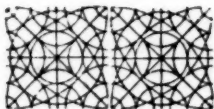
The Executive Committee have much pleasure in notifying that the Philatelic Society of Sweden (Sveriges Filatelist-Förening) are giving their cordial support to the Exhibition, and that Consul Sixten Keyser, and Mr. Hilmer Djurling, the President and the Secretary of that Society, have joined the General Committee.

The Executive Committee propose to invite other Philatelists to join the General Committee, and the names of those who accept their invitation will be published at a later date.

By order of the Committee.

(Signed) { H. R. OLDFIELD, *Hon. Sec.*  
L. L. R. HAUSBURG, *Asst. Hon. Sec.*

17th November, 1905.



## Reviews.

### THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.\*

This little book, consisting of 111 pages of text and twelve excellent plates illustrating the stamps it treats of, is before us and to say that we are greatly pleased with it but poorly expresses our opinion of its true merit.

It is a work whose value to the beginner, for whom it was avowedly written, cannot be over-estimated, as the following quotation from its preface will readily show: "The reasons for issuing the present handbook on the postage stamps of the United States, as the second in the series of the Junior Philatelic Society's publications, are several. ———

"The chief is that there is no other handbook issued at a popular price on these stamps, because, in the United States, where such a work might be reasonably expected to be in the greatest demand, the law of the country prohibits the pictorial reproduction of its own stamps. The lack of illustrations in such a work would very seriously handicap its usefulness, and so it has not been attempted by American philatelists. But for this, the present work could have been more fittingly and more ably executed 'on the other side.' ———

"The prohibition does not extend to works printed in Great Britain, and as the stamps of the Great North American Republic enjoy a high degree of popularity with the young collector on account of their beauty and the rare excellence of their engraving, the present little work was undertaken with illustrations which, it is hoped, will serve to help the young collector to a better knowledge of the postal adhesive issues of the United States.

"To avoid the possibility of misunderstanding on the part of advanced philatelists, this handbook is intended to present in a simplified form, for the benefit of the beginner and medium collector, matters which are not new to the specialist. The following pages contain nothing of note which has not been already and more fully discussed by scientific philatelists."

While the above statement is true we must add that the text of the entire work is written in a most readable and interesting manner and has nothing of the dryness which is inseparable from all purely scientific works.

The plates are excellent and are supplemented by many additional illustrations in the text.

The paper, typographical execution, etc., is first-class in every way and altogether, the philatelists of the world, and especially of the United States, owe its author a most hearty vote of thanks for having produced so admirable a work.

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\*The Postage Stamps—of the—United States—of America—By—Fred. J. Melville President of the Junior—Philatelic Society of London—With Twelve Collotype Plates and Forty-five Illustrations.—The Junior Philatelic Society, London—H. F. Johnson, 4 Portland Place, North Clapham Road, S.W.—Price one shilling and sixpence, net.

### THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUE.\*

We have received the second edition of this work, consisting of 1877 pages. In general form and arrangement it is the same as the first edition but we notice that many countries have evidently been entirely re-written and have new notes added.

It is certainly a first class work and one which should appeal to all classes of collectors, and we sincerely trust that it will attain the popularity to which its excellence entitles it.

### YVERT AND TELLIER'S CATALOGUE.†

The tenth edition of this work, for 1906, is before us and, as usual, it retains its high standard both as to its contents, arrangement and typographical execution. We are sorry that we cannot say as much for the illustrations which are, for the most part at least, decidedly blotchy and indistinct.

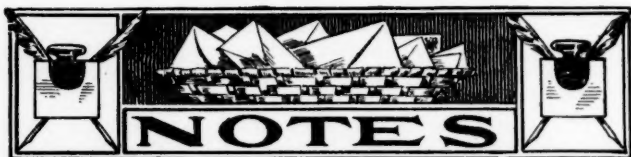
The copious notes which are included add not a little to the value of the book and are concise and lucid.

Altogether it is a very handy and useful book of reference and should be in the hands of all collectors.

\*Catalogue Officiel—de la—Société Française De Timbrologie—Timbres Poste—et Télégraph—Deuxième Edition—Paris — Librairie Plon-Plon-Nourrit et Cie., Imprimeurs—Éditeurs—8, Rue Garancière—6e—1905—Tous droits réservés.

†Yvert & Tellier-Champion—Catalogue—Prix Courant—de Timbres-Poste—Dixième Edition—1906—Yvert & Tellier—Imprimeurs—37, Rue des Jacobins, 37—Amiens.





UNITED STATES.—We have seen several of the 15 cent envelopes (1874) on white paper, which are printed in a peculiar shade of dull yellow with an almost olive tint to it. We have also seen the 1875, 2c pink, die C<sup>2</sup> on white paper.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* has seen an imperforate copy (from the corner of a sheet) of the current two cent stamp.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

CHILE.—The *Monthly Journal* notes two of the surcharged telegraph stamps of 1903 with inverted surcharges. They are the 1c on 20c blue and the 12c on 5c red, our Nos. 47 and 53.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC. — We quote from *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*: "Mr. R. R. Thiele writes: In accidentally comparing two specimens of the current 1c green (our No. 350) of Colombia, I find that there are two distinct varieties of this stamp. They are easily distinguishable by the maker's imprint at the bottom of each stamp: 'LIT. J. L. AKANGO, MEDELLIN, COL.' On the first variety (I) this imprint is so close to the foot of the stamp that it almost touches, while on the other (II) it is quite 1mm. or more from the foot of the stamp.

"The individual letters of the two imprints differ considerably from each other. The letters of the inscription, 'UN CENTAVO' also differ. On I they are considerably larger and wider than on II; this is especially noticeable in the 'U. C. N. V.' and 'O.' Above the label containing this inscription there are small foliate ornaments; on I these do not overlap the label, while on II they overlap above 'C E' and 'T.' The lines of the background on I are very fine, close together and evenly drawn; on II they are much coarser, further apart and unevenly drawn (*e. g.* near the B. of COLOMBIA). I is printed in a very bright, almost metallic green; II comes in a much duller, grayish-green. I believe I is earlier than II; late specimens from there have been variety II."

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

COSTA RICA.—The *Monthly Journal* notes the 1c on 20c of 1905, our No. 58 (addenda), with inverted surcharge.

CRETE.—We quote the following from *Gibbons Monthly Journal*: "The Revolutionary stamp business seems to be flourishing; its promoters appear to be well satisfied with 'the extent of the demand amongst collectors' (to use the words of the daily paper quoted last month), for they have published a second series of more artistic design, which we describe below. Opinions still differ as to the character of these labels, and we lay both sides of the question before our readers in the following letters:

"A correspondent in Athens, who is usually well informed, says:

"In regard to the revolutionary stamps of Crete, the Decree of the Revolutionary Government establishing the postal service and announcing the issue of these postage stamps is dated from Therrisson, 30 August, 1905, and bears the signature of the President, J. Pappajanakis, and the Secretary, C. Manos. Five Post Offices use these stamps: Therrisson, Bamos, Authopyrgos, Castelli, and Atsipopoulos; but the last two have been occupied by the Russian army, and the regular Cretan stamps now circulate in these offices. This decree was published in the official paper of this Government and also in the newspaper of Athens. The same was the case with the Act relating to the destruction of the clichés."

"All this has a familiar ring about it, which philatelists will not fail to note; the destruction of the dies is a well known feature in the proceedings.

"Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. tell us, that, being a little doubtful about the Revolutionary stamps, they addressed a letter of inquiry to the regular postal department of Crete, and received a reply, of which the following is a translation:—

"'In reply to your letter of the 9th of this month' (October) 'I have the honor to inform you that the revolutionary stamps have no circulation in the interior, and do not in any way serve for the franking of letters. This species of stamps has evidently been published with the object of making money by their sale.'

"It was hardly likely that the Cretan Post Office would acknowledge the stamps of the revolutionists, but in view of the fact that all the supplies seem to come from Athens, the Cretan criticism is probably not without foundation.

"The dies of the first issue having been duly destroyed, a second issue makes its appearance, which, our Athens correspondent states, was lithographed in that city. The design is a far more elaborate one; in the center, on all except two of the values, is a device which, we are told represents 'Crete, a Slave.' This consists of a Female Figure, seated on a rock, and wearing nothing but a pair of trousers and a gun. The costume seems to imply a certain amount of Freedom; we know of countries, supposed to be free, where a mere man is expected to add at least a waist-coat, even in the warmest weather, and cannot carry a gun at any time without a license; and where ladies are only permitted to 'wear the breeches' metaphorically.\*\*\*

"On the 1 and 2 drachmai stamps the lady gives way to a portrait of the King of Greece, as a hint that Crete is anxious to become a portion of the dominions of that Sovereign. The frame is the same in all, and has the inscription *Prosorine Kubernesis* (in

Greek capitals) at top and value below. The stamps are of large size,  $26\frac{1}{2} \times 35\frac{1}{2}$  mm., and are Perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ."

Our only comment upon the above, in connection with that which we published last month, is that these labels are good things to let severely alone, a course which we propose to adopt.

The stamps (?) of this so-called second issue are as follows: 5l dull orange, 10l gray, 20l purple, 50l pale blue, 1d rose, mauve center, 2d green, brown center.

The *Monthly Journal* also notes a block of six, three horizontal pairs of the 20pa green of 1898, our No. 3, with no perforation horizontally between the second and third pair.

\* \* \* \* \*

FRANCE.—Offices in China.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* notes the following values of the 1904-05 series without the word "CHINE." 5c green; 10c carmine and 40c black on lavender. The first and last are our Nos. 846 and 849 and the 10c we chronicled last month.

\* \* \* \* \*

GERMANY.—Offices in the Turkish Empire.—We illustrate the two types of surcharge of the stamps which we chronicled last month.

**Morocco**  
3 Centimes

a.

5

**Piaster**

5

b.

\* \* \* \* \*

INDIA.—HYDERABAD.—The *Monthly Journal* has seen the 1a of the 1866-72 (our No. 2) in vertical pairs imperforate horizontally.

\* \* \* \* \*

LABUAN.—We quote from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*:—"The following is taken from the *Daily Graphic* of 8. 12. 1905.

#### LABUAN AND BRUNEL.

"An agreement has been concluded with the Sultan of Brunei which provides for the appointment of a British Resident, with powers to control the general administration of the State. As a matter of convenience, in giving effect to this arrangement it has been decided that His Majesty's Government shall resume the responsibility for the government of the Crown Colony of Labuan, the administration of which has been entrusted for some years to the British North Borneo Company.

"A commission has been issued to Sir John Anderson, K. C. M. G., Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner for the Federated Malay States, appointing him to be Governor of Labuan in addition to his present duties.

"The new arrangement will come into force on the 1st of January next."



"What will happen in connection with the postage stamps? Will they be overprinted 'E. R. I.' or 'Crown Colony,' or will stamps of the Straits Settlements be overprinted, or will there be a new set altogether? An interesting situation is created.

"One thing is fairly certain; the stamps of Labuan will now become more popular, not because they have not deserved popularity before, but because a certain section of the philatelic press have thought fit to decry them because they were issued by a company and not by a government."

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

LAGOS.—We are sorry to see by various advertisements and announcements that the Crown Agents are again up to their old bargain-counter tricks. They now offer for sale the remainder of the Queen's head series. Bids, which must not be less than face value, will be received up to Jan. 31st, 1906, and if the stamps are not sold in this manner they will then be burned.

Our readers will doubtless remember that the same attempt was made with the Queen's head St. Helena's sometime ago, and not being successful, the stamps were defaced with a special cancellation and sold at much below face.

We can only hope that the contemplated sale will fall through for lack of buyers and that the authorities will profit by the St. Helena experience and destroy the stamps as they say that they will.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

NICARAGUA.—We note that several of our contemporaries are listing a lot of official stamps surcharged vertically with date (1901 or 1902) and new value. We believe these to be on a par with several other lots to which we have recently called attention and which, so far as we have been able to ascertain, were never prepared for home consumption, but "for export only."

We shall refrain from listing them until we are convinced that they were used to frank correspondence.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

NYASSA. — Some of our contemporaries note the 150r black and orange, and the 300r black and yellow-green of the 1901 series with inverted center. It is said that there are fifty stamps of each value, all unused except twenty of the 150r which are used.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

PARAGUAY.—We quote from the *Monthly Journal*:—"Señor Jose D. Campos, of Asuncion, writes to the *Guia Philatelica Mensual*, of Mendoza, Argentine Republic, denouncing in the strongest terms the stamps surcharged '*Gobierno Provisorio, Ago, 1904*,' which he declares 'do not exist and still less have circulated.' If there are any such things 'they are forgeries made by some evil-minded person, who traffics with the stamps of Paraguay in such a shameful and impudent manner.' He states that the only revolutionary issue of Paraguay was the 10c stamp, Type 38 (our Type A 36), and that

of this there are forgeries, printed in *deep blue*, the genuine copies being in *light blue*.

¶ "He adds that the 20c on 24c of 1902, only exists with the surcharge in *red*, in which case No. 72a (our No. 69a) should be struck out. Now we want to hear what the other side have to say."



PERSIA.—The *Bulletin Mensuel* notes inverted surcharges of the following varieties of the 1903 provisionals:—1c on 3c green (our No. 253); 5c on 3c green (our No. 254); and 12c on 10c rose-red (our No. 255 or 255 a).



ROUMANIA:—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the current 10b in an entirely new shade. It is a very bright rose as compared with the old dull rose shade.



SALVADOR.—We illustrate the type of surcharge applied to the official stamp which we chronicled last month.

2 2



SIAM.—The *Monthly Journal* says: "We are informed that in addition to the 1, 2, and 3 atts of the rejected design (Type 44) [our Type No. A14], a 4 atts, *black and green*, and a 10 atts, *rose*, are known with genuine post marks. We note the information with due reserve."

We can most heartily agree with the last sentence of the above and trust that further and negative proof will soon be forthcoming.



SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.—As in the case of Lagos, the authorities have offered the obsolete stamps of this colony for sale. Our remarks under Lagos will apply equally here.



TRINIDAD.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports having seen a variety of the one penny stamp of 1896, type I (our No. 75), with the value reading: "ONE PENN."





**UNITED STATES.** — We have been shown the Postal Telegraph Co's. frank for 1906. It is of the same design as for 1905 (type 22a), and is signed "Clarence H. Mackay."

*Telegraph stamp.*

Perforated 14.

No value, dark blue on pale blue.

#### **AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.**

—We find that we have omitted to chronicle two values of the postage due set although they have been issued over a year. They are our type D 2.

*Postage Due stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and N. S. W.

Perforated 11½, 12.

6p green

8p "

**BRAZIL.** — Other values have appeared on the watermarked paper.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked.

Perforated 11, 11½.

10r rose and blue.

*Postage Due stamp.*

300r gray-blue.

**British Guiana.**—Several of our contemporaries note some changes in the stamps of this colony among which is a new value, \$2.40, produced by surcharging the fiscal stamp of that value "POSTAGE

AND—REVENUE" in two lines.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1c green.

96c black and red on yellow.

Black surcharge:

\$2.40 green and violet.

**CAYMAN ISLANDS.** — Another value has appeared upon the multiple paper.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14;

1 p carmine

**CUBA.**—The 1c of the American Bank Note Co's. printing is at hand and we find that, like the two cent, it has been retouched. The lower label, inscribed "CENTAVO," in the old type, has square ends; in the new type the ends have been rounded off, and terminate in a ball. The stamp is on unwatermarked paper.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 12.

1c green.

**DENMARK.**—We have received three new values of the new series. The two and three øre are our type A 11, while the five øre is type A 10.

*Adhesive stamps.***Watermarked Crown.**

Perforated 13x12½.

2ö carmine

3ö gray

5ö dull green

**ECUADOR.**—Mr. Albert Calman has shown us several unlisted varieties of the 1902-3 surcharges.

*Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* lists a new lot of provisionals made by surcharging the fiscal stamps of 1895-96 (type of our A 29) with the word "CORREOS" and a new value.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

Type of our No. 160.

Green surcharge.

20c gray and black.

Type of No. 180.

Purple surcharge.

20c gray and black.

Type of No. 211 e.

Blue surcharge.

20c gray and black

Type of No. 221.

Purple surcharge.

20c gray and black

50c lilac-rose and black

50c pale blue and black

Red surcharge

20c gray and black

Upon Fiscal stamps.

Black surcharge.

5c on 1c deep blue

5c on 2c yellow

5c on 4c black-brown

5c on 10c gray

5c on 1s red

5c on 5s violet

5c on 10s green

**FRANCE. — Offices in China.**—

*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* announces two high values of the 1904 series of Indo-China surcharged "CHINE."

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14 x 13½.

Black surcharge.

2fr brown on orange

10fr orange-brown on green

**FRENCH COLONIES.**—We understand that the current five centimes now comes in an entirely new shade.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 14 x 13½.

5c blue-green

**GERMANY.**—This country has adopted a watermarked paper upon which its own stamps and those of its colonies are now appearing. The watermark is in the shape of small lozenges covering the entire sheet, and we hope to illustrate it next month. So far the following values have appeared:

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Lozenges.

Perforated 14, 14½.

3pf bistre brown

5pf green

**GIBRALTAR.—British Offices in Morocco.**—

The New England Stamp Co. has sent us the one peseta on single watermark paper and the two pesetas on the chalky paper with the multiple watermark. We glean from our contemporaries that the two pesetas also appeared on the old, single C. A. paper. All values are found with the long topped "M" in "MOROCCO."

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1p black and carmine

2p black and ultramarine.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

**Watermark Multiple Crown and C. A.**

1p black and carmine.

2p black and ultramarine

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**GREAT BRITAIN.—British Offices in the Turkish Empire.**—Several of our contemporaries list a new value for use in these offices.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Large Crown.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

2pi on 5p lilac and ultramarine

---

**GRENADA.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the following values of the current series on multiple paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14.

½p violet and green

2p " " brown

2½p " " ultramarine

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**INDIA.—Patiala.**—Several of our contemporaries note some new values of the King's head series surcharged for this State.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

4a olive green

*Official stamps.*

2a violet

4a olive green

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**INDO-CHINA.**—Several of our contemporaries state that some new postage due stamps have been issued lately. They are the postage due stamps of the French Colonies, series of 1884.85, surcharged with new value in large figures.

*Postage Due stamps.*

Perforated 14x13½.

Red surcharge

5 on 40c black

10 " 60c "

30 " 60c "

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**IVORY COAST.**—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* announces some new postal packet stamps made by surcharging the postage due stamps of the French Colonies. The surcharge consists of "COTE D'IVOIRE —C. P." and, on the 2, 4, and 8 franc values, the new value. We hope to illustrate them next month. The following numbers were printed:—50c., 2,000; 1fr, 2,000; 2fr, 1,000; 4 fr, 1,000; 8fr, 500.

*Postal packet stamps.*

Imperforate.

Black surcharge.

50c violet

1fr rose on buff

2fr on 1fr rose on buff

8fr on 1fr rose on buff

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**JAMAICA.**—Several of our contemporaries report a new value of the arms type (our A 13).

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

5sh violet and black.

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**KIAOCHAU.**—Some values on the watermarked paper have already made their appearance.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Lozenges.

Perforated 14, 14½.

\$1½ black-violet

\$2½ slate and carmine.

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**MONACO.**—*Champion's Bulletin Mensuel* list a series of postage

due stamps which are of the design of the current French series with "MONACO" at the bottom.

*Postage Due stamps.*

5c green  
10c rose  
15c brown  
30c blue  
50c yellow  
1fr black on yellow

**MONTSERRAT.**—Our contemporaries note the 2½d with the new watermark, but do not state whether it is on the first or second paper.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.  
2½p ultramarine

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**—Some of our contemporaries chronicle some values of the current series on the A and Crown paper and, as they speak of the "thicker paper, brighter colors and more distinct impressions," we judge that they are on the chalky paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Chalk-surfaced paper.?

Watermarked A and Crown.

Perforated.

½p green (A 17)  
1p rose, (A 37)  
2p blue (A 38)  
4p orange-brown (A 27)  
6p orange (A 28)  
1sh violet-brown (A 30)

**NORTH BORNEO.**—Some of our contemporaries say that the current one dollar value has been surcharged "BRITISH PROTECTORATE" in black, heretofore we have known it only with red surcharge.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

\$1.00 red.

**NORTHERN NIGERIA.**—*Even's Weekly Stamp News* notes the following:

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

½p violet and green  
2p violet and orange  
2½p violet and ultramarine  
5p violet and orange-brown  
6p violet and purple  
1sh green and black  
2sh 6p green and ultramarine

**PERSIA.**—The *Bulletin Mensuel* says that some of the provisional stamps of 1903-04 have been surcharged "SERVICE" in both French and Persian. The stamps so surcharged are our No. 259 with the original surcharges in red and in blue, only the former of which we list, and No. 260 with the original surcharges in red and in blue, neither of which we list; therefore, before listing the new official stamps, we must add the following to our list.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 11½ x 11.

Blue Surcharge.

3t on 50k yellow-green (No. 259a)

Red surcharge.

2t on 50k yellow-green (No. 259b)

3t on 50k yellow-green (No. 259c)

*Official stamps.*

Black surcharge.

2t in red on 50k yellow-green

3t " " 50k " "

2t " blue " 50k " "

3t " " " 50k " "



**SALVADOR.**—The New England Stamp Co. has shown us a new surcharge from this hotbed of postal industry. It is the 10c of 1903, surcharged 1c and the surcharge is our type *e*. *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* adds another, this time it is the 2c rose (our No. 271) which has been improved (?) by the addition of the date "1905. Unfortunately they were not even content with this but had to use two types of the figures; our types A and C.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

Black surcharge.

1c on 10c violet (type *e*)

Blue surcharge.

Type A.

2c rose (No 271)

Type C.

2c rose (No. 271)

2c rose (No. 271 vertical sur.)

**SIAM.**—Some of our contemporaries note a new surcharge from from this country.

*Adhesive Stamp.*

Perforated 14

Black surcharge.

4a on 24a brown-violet and blue.

**SOUTHERN NIGERIA.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds another value on the chalky paper.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p green and black

**STRAITS SETTLEMENT.**—*Federated Malay States.*—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes the following:—

*Adhesive stamp.*

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

10c violet and black

**SWITZERLAND.**—The *London Philatelist* chronicles some additional values upon the watermarked paper.

*Adhesive Stamps.*

Watermarked Greek Cross.

Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 12.

40c gray

1fr claret

**TASMANIA.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds another of the current series on the new paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked A and Crown.

Perforated 14.

2p violet

**TRINIDAD.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has received another value on the chalky paper.

*Adhesive Stamp.*

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p green

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes the first of the current series on paper with the new watermark.

*Adhesive Stamp.*

Watermark A and Crown.

Perforated ?

1p rose

## Enterprise Philatelic Society.

### REPORT.

The twenty-sixth ordinary monthly meeting was held on Wednesday, 15th November, 1905, at the Devonshire House Hotel, Bishopsgate Street, E. C., and was well attended, 22 members having signed the roll.

In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. H. W. Westcott was elected to occupy the chair, and called the meeting to order at 6.30 p.m., when the minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly signed.

Ten new members were elected as follows:—Messrs. H. Thorman, Leytonstone; E. A. Smart, Peckham; B. Bigg, Luton; H. Lee, New Cross; G. J. Arnold, Woolwich; H. V. Brand, Cricklewood; K. J. Mulder, Cricklewood; A. H. L. Giles, Fulham; D. H. Jackson, Stroud Green; and A. Barker, Cawnpore.

Votes of thanks were passed to the following members for donations to the Society's collection of Forgeries and Reprints:—Messrs. O. Marsh, F. A. Meggy, J. R. Burton, and C. H. Moulds.

The initial item on the programme was a display with notes of the stamps of Barbados by Mr. Heginbottom, B. A., of Rochdale. The collection was contained on 27 cards and formed a very fine exhibit which was thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated.

A general display by members of the Kings's Head Colonials was the next item. Nearly everyone present had sheets to display, and these together with 75 cards sent by Mr. Heginbottom, made up a truly remarkable show of stamps. Evidently, members of the Enterprise have lost no time in securing the issues of the last two or three years. Every Colony was well represented either unused or used, and it was a matter of regret that more time could not be spent in examining the various selections shown. Votes of thanks were passed to Mrs. H. J. Bignold and the following gentlemen for their displays:—Messrs. E. Heginbottom, J. R. Burton, C. H. Moulds, O. Marsh, A. G. Schofield, P. Farnan, and A. H. Harris.

The meeting was then treated to a display of the Society's collection of Reprints and Forgeries accompanied with notes by the Hon. Counterfeit Detector, Mr. H. W. Westcott. This collection is growing rapidly, and is now a most useful asset of the Society. It may not be generally known that Mr. Westcott has power to loan any particular specimen for the purpose of comparison, and all members who are in doubt as to the genuineness of any of their stamps should take advantage of this concession.

Any information relating to the aims and conduct of the Society will be gladly furnished on application to the Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

A. C. CONSTANTINIDES,

"WOODVIEW,"

ARCHWAY ROAD,

HIGHGATE, N.

## Collectors Club.

The 127th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club Rooms on Monday evening, November 13, 1905.

Present: Messrs. Bruner, Dewing, Funke, von Hodenberg, Luff, Morgenthau, Rich, Scott and Perrin.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The secretary read a number of communications.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$689.91 was read and approved.

The reports of the house and Cor. Literary Committees were read and received.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a General Stamp Meeting for the exhibition, discussion, sale and exchange of stamps be held in the club rooms on the fourth Saturday evening of each month, to which members and their friends are cordially invited and are requested to bring their collections and duplicates.

Adjourned at 9.50 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

